Richmond Cimes-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1915.

Buy a Button to Help Team!

FFORTS now being made to save the Richmond International League baseball club from financial disaster deserve success. The is to collect \$1 contributions through the sale of buttons. In this way all who feel an interest in the team and desire to see Richmond kept in the ranks of highclass baseball will have opportunity to help.

The team has had lots of misfortunes this year. As a new organization, with practically no nucleus, it required to be built up into a strong fighting aggregation, and this process that takes time and money. Valuable players, with distressing regularity. have received injuries that put them out of the game. There has been a failure of support from the fans here at home and in other cities; for various reasons, support has not been what it should be.

We must not lose what we have. Almost all of us can spare \$1 for a button, and we should make the investment.

A New York merchant, who was born in Russia, but whose name suggests anything but that, has made an affidavit that his sympathies are with the allies. The affidavit is based upon business reasons, which, after all, have much to do with one's feelings.

Substitute for Mint Julep? Never! SSUMING that prohibition is gradually

A said surely taking root in the South, admitting its many virtues, what is to be the fate of that stand-by of Dixie, the mint julep the drink of solace about which tradition lingers with affection as delicious as the fragrance of the bouquet which creeps into the masal channels and quickens the blood? One may sip cocktails, Manhattan and Martini anywhere in the land; it is only in the South that one gets the mint julep.

But the time is at hand when some sections of the South are considering a substitute. In South Carolina it is one of the issues of the hour. The Columbia State suggests that if there must be a change, grape juice will be accepted. Cooling and refreshing, grape juice, even when prepared by a dilettante in the business, will never be a bracer. We fancy that Mr. Bryan will concede this.

ie res gestae, however, of the State's testion are that the cultivation of the grape in that State will be productive of revenue. A man who understands grapes can look at the soil of South Carolina and grapes will spring forth in clusters. Well, from this angle, grapes and grape infer are all right. But as a substitute for mint juleps-never!

Herman Ridder, editor of the New York Staats-Zeitung, is quoted as saying that he "never heard of the Providence, R. L. Journal until a few weeks ago." Surely, Mr. Ridder was in a playful mood when he said And yet, who ever heard of a German

Germany's Long Silence

M ORE than two weeks have passed since, on July 23. Secretary Lansing dispatched to Germany this country's "last word" on the subject of the Lusitania and kindred atrocities. No reply has been received, nor has the German Foreign Office signified, as is usual in such cases, a purpose to make a reply.

While the note did not call necessarily for any response, some of its paragraphs left the way open to rejoinder, and it had been expected that Germany would take advantage of this opportunity to continue diplomatic interchanges

There must be an answer, however, to the note's insistence that Germany disayow the actions of her submarine commander in sinking the Lusitania and make reparation for the destruction of American lives. In all the notes sent to Berlin since the murders were committed, this insistence has been contained, and the demand must be met in some formal way. If Berlin continues silent, a says the Laporte, Ind. reminder is likely to be conveyed to the this truism to reads? Foreign Office.

There are so many comforts and pleasures in Richmond that we have neglected to say that the city's freedom from the pests of New Jersey and Riverside Drive in New York is another reason why Richmonders live long and are content.

Life in Rural Settlements.

THE question, "Why do people flock to cities " has been thrashed to a frazzle. The concrete answer is, because of economic conditions. The ambitious young man and woman, who quit the village for city advantages, constitute the minority of the inrush. What is known as the better class of the small town stays there of course, with exceptions. They have opportunities for social intercourse which they cannot get in the city.

There was a time when the village was | piete the reform. short on some forms of recreation. The inhabitants made little journeys to the near-by city in order to enjoy the opera and the motorists who dazzle public highways with theater. Now they have the moving pic- blinding glims.

tures brought to their doors. Traveling stock companies of the better sort-not the barn-stormers---visit the small town. The

management can rely upon paying patronage. In a New England community not long ago there was a presentation of "A Mid4 summer Night's Dream." It was satisfying to the people, cheering to the managers. Where a play in the city has a lengthy booking, it is now the common thing for the managers to send out other companies to the smaller towns, playing the same production that is having a successful run in the city. It speaks well for the community that it prefers to stay at home if it can be amused. It speaks well for the managers that they are disposed to cater to the wishes of the rural community.

The town itself which enjoys these pleasures is not the only beneficiary. The farmers near-by share also, for nearly everybody has a motor car, and, if not, the railroad companies afford them the advantages of special trains.

The community spirit has increased. It is expanding. Except among the laboring classes or the young man and woman who are ambitious for scholastic benefits, there is not the same unrest and desire to rush to the city as formerly. It means a better society, more stable business, and the content which is the stamina of every settlement. That restfulness of such communities is appreciated is seen at the end of every week, when trains from the city are taxed to carry city people away from the city's fluctuations and vast concerns. The better class of the rural community never has a week-end in the city.

German-American-Germans at San Francisco mixed "Deutschland ueber Alles" with "The Star Spangled Banner." The New York Herald thinks that the next number should have been "The Hymn of Hate" with "Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

Separate Peace Unlikely

THERE is no question, we suppose, that there is some dissatisfaction in Russia with the continued inactivity of Russia's allies in the western theater of war-some of the Russian newspapers have voiced this dissatisfaction and the people must feel it-but this will not be sufficient to induce the Czar's government to consent to a separate peace. Under the circumstances and for several obvious reasons, this would be almost inconceivable.

In the first place, it was for Russia and for Russian interests, primarily, that the allies took up arms against Germany and Austria. Russia was the patron and defender of Serbia, and when Austria threatened the annihilation of Serbian independence it was Russia that came to the rescue. The issues of the war have taken a range infinitely wider since August of last year, but they had their inception in the Russian, rather than the French or British, sphere of influence. The Czar will not forget this.

There is in addition the formal treaty which Russia, France and Britain signed, solemnly providing that no peace should be negotiated by any one of the signatories, save with the acquiescence and joint action of the others. The nation that would follow the German example and regard a solemn treaty as "a scrap of paper" would forfeit its right to the respect of the world. France, it is assumed generally, had the opportunity, and put it aside with honest contempt. Russia must show itself not less mindful of its obligations.

There is, lastly, the consideration of prudence and advantage. Galicia, which the Kaiser is understood to have offered in return for the Russian cession of Western Poland, would not compensate Russia for its great sacrifices. The nation would be locked up even more firmly in the Baltic and even more firmly in the Black Sea. Its dream of an occupied or friendly Constantinople would have vanished forever. Germany's predominant influence would extend through to the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, and Russia, after all her losses of men and treasure, would be worse off than ever before.

In addition to these negative reasons against the negotiation of a separate peace, there is the positive reason founded in the military outlook. The allied cause shows to no great advantage just now, but it is not lost. Ultimate victory is not even questionable, should all the allies stand firm-and this they show every purpose to do. Time fights powerfully on their side, and Britain never has exerted its strength. There must come a time when British land forces will begin to bear their full part in the conduct of the war, and that pressure, when it is exerted, ought to be decisive of the issue.

That the allies understand one another, it is fair to assume. For our own part, we have no doubt that British failure to participate on a greater scale has been due to military unpreparedness, but with the efforts being made under the direction of Lloyd George, this unpreparedness must soon be cured. In a few weeks or a few months there will be ample supplies of ammunition and ample supports of artillery for the British forces. Then the forward movement will

begin. It is weary waiting, of course, in Russia and France, as well as in England, and productive of plenty of gibes in the United States we have indulged in some ourselves - but the waiting will have an end. In that end Russia will profit with the other allies. To throw away such an advantage by negotiating a peace that would entail heavy sacrifices, is a stupidity the Czar and his advisers are not likely to commit.

Even a macadam road doesn't amount to much in a few years if it isn't taken care of, says the Laporte, Ind., Herald. Why confine

"Safety First!"

"SAFETY FIRST," the slogan adopted by the railroads of this country, and translated by unremitting labor into a rule of action for officers and employees, is proving its beneficence. In the last quarter of last year no passenger on any American railroad train lost his life as the result of a collision, and there were only seventy-eight fatalities to passengers, employees and other persons due to train accidents of every description.

The country is moving toward a better day. In the quarter for which statistics are given, the railroads carried 230,500,000 passengers 7,834,000,000 passenger miles. The record made, of only seventy-eight deaths, had never been equaled, and it had been approached in only one instance. A blot on railroading in this country is being wiped out. Only courage and determination are needed to com-

"Let your light so shine" doesn't apply to

SONGS AND SAWS

Conquered.

When Binks decided he would be No more a slave to smoking; His friends all felt convinced that he

In earnest was-not joking And Binks himself took that same view for pangs he'd not expected Replaced the happiness he knew

And so Binks stood it for a week. And gloried in his virtue; ut after that he had the cheek To say "smoke doesn't hurt you."

Ere smoking he'd rejected

"At any rate," he said, with glee, 'I'd be a pretty duffer To sacrifice my habits free When not to smoke's to suffer."

A Necessary Preliminary. He-Miss Passaye says she

cannot make up her mind whom she will wed. She-Well, she'll make it up fast enough as soon as

The Pessimist Says:

somebody asks her.

Humanity is accustomed to get its logical processes reversed. It likes to say some individual is jolly because he is fat when, as a mat-ter of fact, he is fat because he is jolly.

No Return This Time.

announced his intention to wed. "Is this to be, Rastus," his employer queried, our first voyage on the seas of matrimony?"
"No. sah." replied the artist in lime, "Ah done try et two or tree times ahready, but desc udder trips was all scubsions, an' Ah had er retubn

Rastus Johnson, the whitewasher, had just

All Right for Others.

Grubbs-Do you believe that honesty is the Stubbs-In a qualified way, I do. For example, if I could get all of my competitors in business to adopt it, I would be left free to introduce a few agreeable innovations of my

Midnight Songs.

The dog that prowls around at night May not be long on pedigree: In fact, that he is far from right

But when he views the harvest moon And in its presence takes his stand, He starts a clamor, all too soon. That all admit just beats the band

Chats With Virginia Editors

The Portsmouth Star says: "General Hugh Scott may not look the part, but as an angel of peace for Mexico he will demonstrate, we believe, that he has Mr. Bryan beat a-flying."

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch thinks, perhaps, that "Hopewell seems to have made the mistake of talking too much about its busi-

The Roanoke Times observes: "The fact that a local construction company has been awarded the contract for the new interurban railway between Petersburg and Hopewell shows that folks in Eastern Virginia know which way to turn when they want a job well done."

"Don't let us give way to the dog-day feeling," says the Halifax Gazette; "the cool weather will be here before long, and when it comes we will feel better and we'll find conditions will be generally better; so let's pull through these days with a smiling face, and when cool weather and better business come along we will be in a better condition to appreciate and take advantage of them."

This is from the Lynchburg Advance: "Few things will please Virginians more than the announcement that the Richmond Reserve Bank in the period of existence has made a better showing than any other reserve bank in the Juited States. One other bank, the New York institution, earned more money during the period, but its expenses cut down the profit until very little was left. Atlanta, always the rival of Richmond, and rarely the victor in its rivalry except in point of population and boast, came second in point of earnings over expenses. Even Atlanta, however, was a poor second. The Richmond bank cleared over \$95,000, while the Atlanta bank cleared a surplus over expenses of \$52,000. But, of course, in reckoning such things it must be remembered that the Richmond bank has the cream of the world in point

Current Editorial Comment

Less Toddy in the so-called "smart set" has been generally observed in the smart Set" past year or more. It is likely that the reason for it was an underlying feeling of alarm by the

an underlying feeling of alarm caused by some rather startling results of the indulgence. At any rate, a lessening in the amounts of champagne and other expensive liquors used at social functions has been noted. But to say that it is a healthful sign would be taking altogether too much for granted. It is, unfortunately, more than likely to be only a passing fad, due to the sheeplike tendency of men and women who "go on the wagon" bemen and women who "go on the wagon" cause some friend is doing it, and who will be just as quick to turn back to indulgence when some one else does .- Ohio State Journal

Peace Plan Helps
Germany

Not the least unfortunate thing about much of the peace propaganda in this country is that it is as degrading in charac-

Germany ter as it is insincere in its purpose. It is largely inspired by the most unneutral purposes, as in the effort at the Labor Peace Council to adopt a resolution in favor of an embargo on arms and munitions. That effort is not aimed at peace; it is designed to help Germany win the war-and this country has no business violating the law of nations in order to help any belligerent. As matters stand to-day, this country will do very well if it succeeds in keeping out of the war and at the same time sustaining its own self-respect. Efforts to force cessation of the fighting now will only serve to show the world what veritable amateurs in public law Americans are, and it will weaken the great influence that, if properly conserved, this nation may wield when the proper time comes for making peace,-Washington Times.

Great Need of the South

Despite the warnings of last year's experience, and despite the possibility of a protracted war in Europe, the latest returns indicate that the South

turns indicate that the South reduced the acreage planted to cotton this year only 15 per cent. Again, it was demonstrated last autumn that a great need of the South was proper warehousing facilities, in order to store cotton. There was in the fall and winter much talk about the provision of these facilities, and yet we find to-day that one of the chief applieds of present discussion to of the chief subjects of present discussion in relation to the cotton problem is the creation of a satisfactory warehouse system. There are various angles to the many-sided cotton ques-tion, and it is going to call for an answer in the near future. It will be well if the public keeps this fact in mind when controversy becomes more acrimonious than it is at the moment .- New York Sun.

News of Fifty Years Ago

(From Newspaper Files, August 10, 1865.)

One of the most interesting reports that comes from Washington is to the effect that President Andrew Johnson has definitely decided that Mr. Davis shall not be tried by a military commission or a military court, or whatever they call it. The President has reached this decision, and it is said that he is going to stand by it, in write of the urgent arguments of the radicals. spite of the urgent arguments of the radicals, the new element that has bobbed up to thirst for more blood.

There comes a report from Washington that President Johnson has intimated that if Mr. Davis, the late President of the Southern Confederacy, will consent to leave the country, never more to return, he will be released from imprisonment at Fortress Monroe for that pur-It remains to be seen if Mr. Davis will accept any such terms. It is not believed in Richmond that he will.

A Washington paper says Mr. Seward will probably leave the Cabinet at a very early date, and that it is already settled that Preston King will be his successor as Secretary of State

To General Dick Taylor, who talked with President Johnson the other day and asked leave to go to Europe, the President replied: "Yes, general, if you want to go to Europe go; but don't go just now. Just at such a period as this we need men like you here in this coun-try. We are looking to Southern leaders like you to help to lead us and your people back to a true and lasting Union." a true and lasting Union."

The Salisbury Union Banner, a paper printed in North Carolina, that was duly suspended for saying things that did not altogether please the military authorities of that territory, has, with the consent of Governor Holden and the military authorities, been permitted to resume publication under a very firm promise that it will be "good" hereafter. The liberty of the press-God save the mark!—It may come some time or other, but down here in "Dixle" it is now defunct.

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad new announces that after next week it will be able to run two trains a day, instead of one, as heretofore.

Rev. Thomas H. Pritchard, D. D. of North Carolina, has accepted the call to the First Baptist Church of Petersburg.

The Richmond dock is plumb-full of steamers and schooners loaded with produce for Richmond and seeking loads of all kinds of merchandise so hence. There was never more activity in shipping business of Richmond.

The heavy rains of the past few days have kept very many country people and truckers and trucksters from town, but all the time the markets have been well supplied with vegetables and fruits, and prices for immediate country oduce are lower than they have been since the cossation of fighting by the men who were arraigned on the sides of the Blue and the Gray,

The Voice of the People

"What Has England Done?"

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir.—Two of your correspondents have recently asked rather sarcastically, "What has England done?" and then proceeded to show that she has done?" and then proceeded to show that she has done nothing but look after her own interests. Of course, she ought not to do that—It is against all precedent. No nation is supposed to be so selfish in war times as to not have some regard for the interest and welfare of her enemies. If these correspondents really want to know what England has done, I think Admirral Tippit and General von Kluck could give them some information. The crown prince, too, and even the Kaiser, are not entirely ignorant as to what England has flone. So, too, their friends, the Turks, could add a little to the general fund. The Boers also could join in the chorus or add a line to the refrain.

I notice in the same paper that contains Thomas Lomax Hunter's question a complete list of sailings of the Cunard Line and the French Line for English and Fierch ports, but I see no German sailings advertised. I think it is real naughty of England to drive every German ship off the sens. Then, too, that navy that cost Germany a billion and a half of dollars is bettled and corked up so light that it is as useless as a toy boat.

here are some things England has not She has not described her colonies neither Well, here are some things England has not done. She has not deserted her colonies, neither have her colonies deserted her. She has not bombarded defenseless fishing villages and then taken to her heels on the approach of an enemy ship. She has not resorted to the use of asphysiating gases to conquer neople she could not conquer any other way. She has not bombarded cathedrals and hospitals and torpedeed ships that contained innocent men, women and children, some of whom were of priceless worth to their country.

Then country.

Then comes that food complaint of your correspondent. England should have sent over shiplonds of food to the Germans to be distributed among the starving Belgians. We all know that the Germans always keep their word, and they would have given every mouthful to the Belgians and then furnished them with toothpicks. They always treated the Belgians with great consideration. Any Belgian will be a management toward of the starving starving the starving starving the starving starving starving the starving starv

am a great lover of the Germans. I could be otherwise, as a true American, since their le and courteous treatment of my country-on the steamship Lustania. I shall always on the steamship Lustania. entle and courteous treatment of my country-en on the steamship Lustiania. I shall always keep for that, and especially since I have eard some Germans here express the opinion and it "served them right." E. T. K. Richmond, August 9, 1915.

Spare the ditneys!

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir—Have we forgotten conditions when the jitness came to our rescue? That standing room on the street cars was then at a premium—and frequently we stood on the corner a half an hour or more waiting to get even that? And have we forgotten the "Move up" "Move up" "Move up" "divis condition, once we were on, until we ductor, once we were on, until up," of the conductor, once we were on, until we were packed like sardines in a box from front to rear, even the aisless and platforms? Not alone no standing space, but no breathing space left. Let the litneys be once persecuted out of the field, and the same conditions will prevail. Then what redress have we? Stop and think, and determine that we will have this public benefactor, the jitney! Let there be no discriminations!

Richmond is a big city, and needs all the facilities for transportation she can get. There is patronage enough for all. "Live and let live." Competition is conducive to perfection in all business—it is tonic in its effect and inverse.

business-it is tonic in its effect, and insure Let us stand by the jitneys! Richmond, August 9, 1915. JUSTICE

Queries and Answers

Guyascutas and Hepsidam.

Can you give the correct spelling of the words "gyroscutus" and "Hespidam"? E. R. M.

The lexicons are silent. The spelling in the title is taken from the writings of Dr. George Bagby, who knew more of the matters than any one else.

Redistricting.

Are States required by law to redistrict in accord with consus results? If a State have so redistricted, may the districts be changed before another census? If a State be not entitled to additional representation in Congress by the showing of a census, may that State be redistricted?

A. O. KNOWLTON.

A. O. KNOWLTON.
A sufficient reply to your question is that the matter of districting and redistricting of a State matter of districting and redistricting of a State is absolutely in the hands of the Legislature. The Congress of the United States has nothing whatever to do with it, and any act of Congress seeking to interfere with it would be disregarded. The Legislature may take whatever action it sees fit and at whatever time. If a State do not redistrict to avail itself of additional representation permitted by a regressional consequence of the consequence tional representation permitted by a new census it just loses this additional representation, and there is nothing less likely than that a State will do this.

/A Quotation.

Please tell me where to find the quotation. "Coming events cast their shadows before." Thomas Campbell's poem, "Lochiel's Warn-

Law School.

Is there in Richmond a law school which has classes after the ordinary office hours?

F. H. DEBOWER. The only law school is that belonging to Richanond College. The schedule of classes varies somewhat from year to year, and you may get full information by addressing the president's office at Westhampton by letter or by phone.

THE STRATEGIC RETREATER!

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



-From the Atlanta Constitution

LITTLE TALKS ON THRIFT

By S. W. STRAUS President American Society for Thrift

The high cost meat to vary the monotony of the vege-

of living that we hear so much hear so much about can be cut down remarkably by any one who wishes to do it. Every apostle of thrift can use his own way of cutting his living expenses, but many a wise person begins by limiting his feed supply and thus, at the same time conomizing his own mixing his own and the same time conomizing his own and the same time conomizing his own and the same time conomized the same time conomized his feed supply and thus, at the same time conomized his feed supply and thus at the same time conomized his feed supply and thus, at the same time conomized his feed supply and thus, at the same time conomized his feed supply and thus, at the same time conomized his feed supply and thus are supplied to be ideal for strength and endurance.

A physician in a Chicago sanatorium has beaten Miss Peck as a conserver of health on a limited diet. This busy doctor, with much hard work to do maintains perfect health and strength on two quarts of milk a day—costing the necessary food properties.

But these, of course, contains all the necessary food properties.

But these, of course, contains all the necessary food properties.

But these, of course, contains all the necessary food properties.

But these, of course, contains all the necessary food properties.

But these, of course, contains all the necessary food properties.

But these, of course, contains all the necessary food properties.

But these, of course, contains all the necessary food properties.

mixing his food supply and thus, at the same time consome time consome time consome time consome time to mixing his own health. For nearly every one will agree with Miss Annie S. Peck, the world-famous mountain climber, who says that most people not only eat altogether too much, but the wrong kinds of food.

Miss Peck as a mountain climber has had to make a study of her diet. While living in New York City she has been highly successful in getting the greatest amount of food at a cost of 25 cents a day. Sometimes she cats at a restaurant where she can get a small steak, potatoes, bread, butter and coffee for 20 cents. But she does much of her own cooking, buying her staple groceries in fairly harge quantities, thus getting them much cheaper. Fruit, cereal and coffee form her breakfast. A calte of milk chocolate, a banana or a dish of catmeal with raisins in it she miss a satisfying luncheon. Her dinner she gets at a delicatessen shop, where she says she can buy enough for 15 cents to last two days.

Miss Peck has stated that on such a regimen she has kept in excellent trim and that she flads a generous supply of nuts, fruits and vegetables, with a little.

JAWBONE LIGHTS UP THE PAST

(By Garrett P. Serviss.)

it gains enormously in force and value. Mousterians

The jaw was so thoroughly incorporated with the enclosing rock that no attempt was made to cut it out lest it be destroyed in the operation. They had good-sized skulls, but The rock was simply chiseled away sufficiently to disclose the outer surfaces of the jaw and teeth Anatomi-cal science is able to say that this jaw modern human brain. Nevertheless, to

that his rocky tomo belongs to a time have disappeared somewhat suddenly, so remote (the Pleistocene period) and they were succeeded by another race, the Aurignacians, "of a different type, both physically and mentally."

The Aurignacians, it is generally that this man belonged to the Mousprimitive humanity.

The discovery of this strange relic

was made by quarrymen sawing out building stone, as long ago as 1887, but it is only in this year 1915 that the results of a complete scientific study of it have been published. The jaw, in its solid setting of rock, remained in the private collection of Don Pedro Alsius, who died a few

from its matrix, or stony mould, it would appear far less impressive. It is the same way with other fossils. When I see a palaeozoic shell that has undertaking in history, a woman been freed from its rock prison I can has worked with it says in the New realize its enormous age only by piling together the figures which represent

the probable millions of years that have clapsed since that shell was inhabited by a living creature.

But when I see the same shell still imbedded in the original rock its antiquity stands visible before me. It becomes a manifest fact, as solid as the rock itself. And so this human jaw, with its perfect teeth, turned of the yellowish color of the travertine matrix seems by virtue of its situation, as an intogral art of that rock to be almost as old as the world itself.

Travertine, by the way, is a massive limestone, formed by deposition from calcareous springs or streams. The quarry in which the jaw was found lies in the bed of an ancient lake, of which only a small part yet remains, under the name of the Lake of Banolas. Formerly this lake evidently filled a large portion of the depression in the land, whose center alone is occupied by the existing lake.

In that valley, around the shores of the lake, the man whose jaw has been so marvelously preserved probably passed his life. He was not alone. He belonged to a race which has left many marks of its presence and of its in the elimination of the middleman and volunteer labor, makes the

ably passed his life. He was not alone. He belonged to a race which has left many marks of its presence and of its ingenuity on both sides of the Pyrenees Mountains, among whose foothills and in whose caverns prehistoric men. seem to have loved to dwell. They were not beautiful to look upon. They gave no promise of Apollo in their flames. Here is what James bearing the first term of the components of the price of bread in London. In many provinces it is possible to buy a book of coupons like a railroad mileage-book, and these can be exchanged at a baker's for bread. In other places for the price of the middle man and volunteer labor, makes the price in Belgium 10 per cent under the price of bread in London. In many provinces it is possible to buy a book of coupons like a railroad mileage-book, and these can be exchanged at a baker's for bread. In other places for the middle man and volunteer labor, makes the price in Belgium 10 per cent under the price in Belgium 10 per cent under the price in Belgium 10 per cent under the price of bread in London. In many provinces it is possible to buy a book of coupons like a railroad mileage-book, and these can be exchanged at their figures. Here is what James bread bonds are sold."

When a fact enlists the imagination, Geikie, the geologist, says of the

Such a fact is the following: In a quarry in the province of Gerona, Spain, near the northeastern end of the Pyrenees Mountain chain, a human jawbone, with a full set of sixteen lower teeth, was found imbedded in a very hard stratum of travertine rock, at a depth of some five yards beneath the surface.

Strong muscular man some five feet

belonged to a man who had reached make fire was a feat of applied in-the age of about forty. telligence that must cause us to re-Geological science is able to say spect them. As a race they seem to the age of about forty.

Geological science is able to say that his rocky tomb belongs to a time have disappeared somewhat suddenly,

terian race, or Neanderthal group of decorative arts. They adorned their primitive humanity.

The discovery of this strange relic ucts of artistic taste and skill, very crude as measured by our standards, of course, but intensely interesting as tokens of the spirit of progress animating man in his earliest days.

How Belgium Gets Bread

If the jaw had been entirely freed In an account of how the Relief Commission in Belgium does what has fossils, been called the greatest commissary

probable millions of years that her six or seven hoaves of broad a day e clapsed since that shell was in-